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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Lady or Lyons-Deat BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-Bunthan

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Civilmation

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Secrets WORTH

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Willow Corez. ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-MILITARY EXECU-

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-CIRCUS, 37 Bowery-Equistrian Extentalments.

GRORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama or

HELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, April 24, 1853.

The News.

Among much other interesting information furned by our special Washington correspondents morning, is a synopsis of the new tepec treaty just received from Mexico. This negotiation appears to be far more liberal in its features than the Sloo grant, which was taken as its basis, and for that reason may meet with greater favor than was at first anticipated. It is understood, however, that Colonel Sloo's associates do not deny that the first instalment upon his grant was paid to Mexico by the agent of the British bondholders. This circumstance, added to the fact that the stock books cannot be opened in the United States, together with the Mexican repudiation of the Garay grant, may yet possibly outweigh the great merits of the

The selection of Senator Borland, as Minister to Central America is regarded (by some as equivalent to a direct assertion of the Monroe doctrine—he having openly favored the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty at the late extra session. Others think that Mr. B. has merely made a profitable ex change, by accepting this mission instead of the governorship of New Mexico. As to the Central American controversy, they believe that will be amicably arranged, either in London or Washington. s well enough, however, to have a representative in that quarter who will follow instructions, and at the same time keep an eye upon the intervention and colonization movements of the British.

Governor Foote, of Mississippi, is now spoken of as the prominent man for the mission to France. The foreign calendar is supposed to be complete.

Quite a spirited controversy is now going on be tween the hard and soft shell delegations at Washingten, respecting the Albany, Buffalo and two or three other post offices in this State. Among other prominent politicians on the ground yesterday, were John Van Buren, Gov. Seymour, Erastus Corning and George Sanders. See what our correspondents have to say about them. The place hunters are de termined to give Gen. Pierce no rest. Nevertheless, he is reported to be gaining flesh, despite the excitement and confusion.

The important rumor from New Orleans relative to have been at least partially correct. A letter from Santa Fé, bearing the date of February 28, announces that the Governor actually intended, on his own authority, to take possession of a portion of the

Mexican territory.

We publish a communication from our correspondent at San Juan del Norte, which will be read with much interest, from its historical retrospect of the constitutional government of that portion of Central America, since its first subjection to the Spanish rule up to the moment of its disorganization by the recent controversy.

The passengers by the two o'clock Camden and Amboy Railroad train from Philadelphia very narrowly escaped being consigned into another world yesterday afternoon. The train proceeded some twelve miles, when the locomotive and baggage and express cars were precipitated into the Rancocas creek, in consequence of the drawbridge having been left open. One of the breakmen was shockingly injured. After much difficulty the mails were recovered, and reached our office, dripping wet, at a late hour last night. The express car, containing numerous packages and some thirty thousand dollars in money, had not been found at last accounts.

It is reported that the Seminole Indians are all gathered together at the eastern edge of the everglades, in Florida, where they will probably remain until offensive operations are commenced against them and they are compelled to scatter to other sections of thecountry. General Childs is still at

Tampa Bay. From the details of the census returns we have elsewhere given a comprehensive abstract showing the aggregate population of the principal cities and towns in the United States. Those who take pride in the rapid growth and progress of their country should not neglect to preserve the tables for future reference.

Large discoveries of copper are said to have been made on the estates of ex-Governor Thomas and Peter Heins, in Alleghany county, Maryland.

We publish to-day a rebuke to British interfer ence with our institutions. There is point in it, and the shaft is polished. Madame Tyler will not be in want of chivalry in the position she has as sumed, nor our Southern brethren souls to encompass their "peculiar institution," in these days of cant, hypocrisy, and reckless trifling with our glo-

Two police constables last Friday endeavored to arrest a German named Casper Lamplighter, at Sax-onburg, Pa., The latter stabbed and instantly killed one of the officers, named Ferguson, dangerously wounded the other, and then made his escape.

The report of the City Inspector, for the week ending April 23, represents the number of deaths which occurred in this city during that period, at 341, which is a decrease of fifteen on the previous week. Of the deceased, 217 were natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, 12 of England, and the remainder of different European countries The deaths among children under ten years numbered 177, or a little more than one-half of the whole. Consumption, as usual, had the largest number of victims, 54 having died of that disease; while 31 deaths were caused by convulsions, 27 by inflammation of the lungs, 14 by marasmus, 12 by congestion of the brain, and 11 by typhus fever.

The journeymen hard bread bakers held a meeting last evening at Mechanics' Hall, Hester street, for the purpose of making application to their employers for an increase of wages. Some of the establishments have already given the increase asked for, and the r eeting was called with a view to induce the others.

if possible, to conform to the list of prices dem There are scarcely two band bread bakeries that pay the same rates, and the journeymen now wish to es

tablish a uniform rate of wages.

The coal passers and firemen employed on the steamships of E. K. Collins, at present in port, have received the advance. Their demand, we believe, has been conceded to in nearly every case, and all those who were last reported as having been on a strike have returned to their work. The firemen of the river boats have not been entirely successful; but among those, we understand, the strike was not

See the presentment of the Grand Jury, in another column. They investigated the recent lamentable occurrences at the City Prison, and wound up their

labors by presenting the prison as a nuisance.

To-day's inside pages contain interesting historical sketches of the formation, difficulties, intrigues, &c., of the cabinets of the different Presidents; Letters from Paris and Boston; Notices of New Books; Call for the Southern Commercial Convention to meet in Memphis on the 5th of June; Advertisements, &c.

Our Postal Arrangements-Post Office Reform Mr. Postmaster Campbell has applied the besom to the Augean stable he has undertaken to cleanse. His attention has naturally been directed in the first instance to the out-door department. Regulations which must produce increased regularity, cheapness and despatch, in the transmission of letters to foreign countries, are the first fruits of his labors. These have been followed by a new arrangement with Great Britain, rectifying the careless blunders of the late postmasters, and repealing a tax of two cents hitherto imposed on newspapers mailed in this country for foreign parts. Thanks to the upright dealing of the British postmaster, the reform, so far as our government is concerned, will be retroactive as well as prospective; the illegal charge which Messrs. Hall and Hubbard have complacently paid over for the last two or three years to the British exchequer will be refunded to our treasury. But no restitution can be made to those who paid the two cents in the first instance to the post office here: they must be content with the assurance that they will be cheated no more. Even this. however, is a great boon. Let us, in view of what our postmasters have been, congratulate ourselves on the accession to power of one who seems honestly bent on doing his duty; let us cheer him on, so that, ere his zeal flag, the improvements which the people have so long de-

manded in vain may not once more be post-

Far be it from us to underrate the importance of our foreign postal relations. Of immense moment it is assuredly that they should be commensurate with the progress of our trade, and the developement of the world's mind. But we candidly confess that, to our thinking, reform is less indispensable in that department than in our domestic post office. Irregularities in the former afflict the merchant, the traveller, and the emigrant only. Irregularities in the latter are keenly felt by us all-by the mechanic as well as the merchant, by the native-born citizen as well as the foreigner-by the widow as well as the wealthy real estate owner. Postal delays are sure to cause an amount of mental suffering which can be better imagined than described. Each letter that is lost or mislaid in the offices-and hundreds miscarry daily-inflicts a heavy load of anxiety and sorrow on some one. And though, in comparison with these considerations, convenience and economy seem trifling matters, they can by no means be overlooked by any of our public departments with credit to the country. We rank it among the most conspicuous of the petty miseries of life in these United States that the convenience of a post office is not brought to every man's door, and that he is constantly in danger of being overreached at subordinate offices. In London or Paris improper charges are unheard of-one can mail one's letters with perfect safety at the nearest corner, and the reply is brought to one's own door in a few hours. A sad contrast does our

system present! But whether Mr. Campbell concur or not in our estimate of the paramount importance of our domestic postal arrangements, we are persuaded that he is well aware of their inefficiency, and that he will set about reforming them at once. In this persuasion, we take leave to offer a few suggestions which may serve a salutary

purpose. The first abuse which will meet his eye will probably be the slow and irregular rate at which the mails are transmitted. We have on various occasions given publicity to cases of flagrant enormity in this respect : cases which we have no reason to believe were exceptional. In one. a letter from Washington took three days to perform the journey to New York. In others, letters from Albany were indulged with a snooze of twenty-four hours somewhere on the way. Letters from Canada spent three or four days en route; two or three mails came together, and not unfrequently a mail bag was mislaid, and lost sight of for a considerable period of time. Similar cases have been published in every paper in the Union and we are bold to say we could, if necessary. fill a column with specific statements of a like nature. But so notorious a fact may quite dispense with evidence. Any man who takes the trouble to brush up his em memory, and inquire of his acquaintance will ascertain that it is by no means unusual for passengers on the great mail lines throughout the country to travel twice and three times as speedily as the mails. Business men are so well convinced of the fact that the telegraph is rapidly superseding the post office for commercial purposes. This would not be the case to such an extent if a correct system of postal communication were established. It does not properly fall within our province to point out the specific causes of the delays which occur. We may mention generally that we do not believe the mail contractors fulfil their engagements with scrupulous accuracy—that we suspect the mails are frequently delayed for the purpose of sorting at way offices—that in many instances we have reason to know that the communication between the various mail lines is essentially imperfect. But of these matters Mr. Campbell will be a better judge than we. We state the fact that delays and irregularities occur on such and such lines; a little inquiry will soon enable him to trace them to their source, and devise a remedy.

Next to the transmission of the mails through the country, the subject of the establishment of branch post offices in the large cities will doubtless engage Mr. Campbell's attention. It is impossible to exaggerate the inconvenience we suffer under the present system. Foreigners cannot believe that a city of 700,000 inhabitants only contains one recognized post office. and that people who live in Thirtieth street cannot mail a letter with any degree of security without travelling to Liberty street. Nor is it a less crying evil that letters for delivery.

which arrive at the general post office early in the morning, do not reach their destination before the evening.

For all this a very simple remedy may be adopted:-

First-The trade in the conveyance of letters, now carried on by irresponsible parties, should be abolished and their offices closed. Several receiving offices, under the control of the central office, should be established in each ward. (There are 259 such offices in London, exclusive of "slips.") If necessary, a small an-nual salary should be allowed to grocers or other storekeepers for acting as receiving officers-They should not be allowed to receive money, but should sell stamps. In their office, a table of post office charges should be conspicuously

Second-The number of carriers should be quintupled. They number some forty-four at present, we believe-rather less than one-third the number of horses employed by the London post office for carriers' omnibuses. The country mails reach London between 5 and 6 A. M., and are sorted and delivered in the most distant parts of the city by half-past nine. By the adoption of the same means we can obtain like results. Increased method and time-saving contrivances should be adopted in the lettersorting departments. Omnibuses should leave the post office with the letter carriers as soon as the letters are sorted, so that each carrier may reach his "walk" in a few minutes. No "walk" should be so extensive that the carrier cannot deliver his whole bag in an hour.

Third—The receiving offices should be visited several times a day by letter carriers, and the letters carried to the central office, sorted, distributed for delivery, and sent round to their destination in the same manner as mail letters. A charge of two cents per letter would defray all expenses. The number of deliveries would depend on the amount of business. The operation of collecting, sorting, distributing and delivering town letters, is repeated at intervals ten times on each working day in London. A letter invariably reaches the person to whom it is addressed within three hours. Even 'two deliveries would be a signal boon to New Yorkers.

We may, on no distant occasion, recur to the subject. Meanwhile, policy, if no higher motive, will suggest the propriety of some action being taken in the premises by the authorities.

HE REPUBIATES NEW MEXICO.-Hon. Solor Borland, of Arkansas—an industrious, hard working member of the United States Senate, a physician by profession, and a major in the United States army during the war with Mexicohas given up the appointment which he recently received from the President of Governor of New Mexico. We are not surprised that he declines it; and we are only surprised that he could. in the first instance, have been so extremely romantic, at his time of life, as to apply for this out-of-the-way place, for we apprehend the President would not have thought of taking any man out of the Senate to hibernate in the adobe palace of the Governor at Santa Fe except upon such Senator's

personal application. We are informed, however, from Washington, that Major Borland's first object in the application for New Mexico was the prospect of improving his health in the elevated, (5,000 feet above sea.) dry, and rarefied atmosphere of Santa Fe and the surrounding deserts and naked mounains; in the second place, the prospect of the Pacific Railroad being run through New Mexico offers a prospective opening for profitable transactions in lands; and. thirdly, there is the dry goods business of the St. Louis and Santa Fe caravans, in which traffic the old Mexican Governors, at least, never failed to enrich

these considerations have been outweighed by the drawbacks of New Mexico-such as the vast deserts and frightful mountains that encompass that charming country for a thousand miles, more or less, in every direction-such as the swarming Indians upon every side, penetrating often into the heart of the Governor's dominions, sacking his towns and villages, murdering the men, and carrying off the women and children, and all the other available live stock they can lay their hands on. Then, again, scarcely as often as once a month does the Governor of New Mexico get the newspapers from the white settlements; and frequently, (in the absence of a railroad,) the Sultan of Turkey, we doubt not, is apprised of what is transpiring at Washington before his Excellency at Santa Fe. How could a member of the United States Senate be expected, upon mature reflection, then, to give it up, and immure himself in the mud cabin of the Governor of New Mexico. among the piebald population of that unfortunate country? It could not be. Hence Major Borland has concluded that the romance of Santa Fe is all moon-

A member of the House of Representatives at the last session, if we mistake not, proposed that the white folks of New Mexico be removed into some other part of the Union, and that the territory, with Santa Fe for their capital, be turned over as a permanent locality for the various Indian tribes of the neighborhood. Perhaps at some future day this thing may be done. New Mexico is a good Indian country, as long as the whites will supply them with some extra rations to season their raw beef and mountain mutton. Meantime, the white population of New Mexico are entitled to a white Governor; and Major Borland having declined the office. it is to be hoped that some other competent person will step forward. if necessary, to relieve the present incumbent, who may, most likely, desire to return once more to the haunts of more fashionable so-

It is also due to the white people and civilized Indians, half-breeds, and quarteroons of New Mexico, that they should be better protected against the wild Indians than they have been since the Mexican war. The mounted troops assigned to that quarter should be increased, and the cordon of military posts of that wild country should be extended to a much wider circuit of operations. If the people of New Mexico are made up of mixed races and separated by natural barriers from the advantages of intercourse with the rest of the worldif they are weak and poor, and surrounded by murdering and thieving savages, their claims are only the higher and more urgent for the protection of the government. We are not surprised that Major Borland declines to be their executive but shall be if Gen. Pierce ceases to be their friend. Who is up for Governor?

P. S .- We understand that Major Borland, since his resignation of New Mexico, has been, or most probably will be, appointed minister to Central America. If his object in the first instance was to recruit his health by the high

and dry air of Santa Fe, we should like to know how this will apply to the palm-leaf shanties and vomito of San Juan or Greytownor the Mosquito coast-or the Belize?

PRESIDENTS AND CABINETS, AND POLITICAL INrRIGUES .- For the information of young politicians, and to revive the recollections of old ones, we give in to-day's HERALD an interesting sketch of those parts of our political history which relate to the formation, difficulties, intrigues and explosions of cabinets, for the last twenty-four years. It will be seen on what nice points cabinet difficulties and explosions have sometimes turned; and the friends of the present administration will be able, by comparison with the past to form their calculations as to the probabilities of continued harmony in the cabinet of General Pierce. so as to ensure their permanence and efficient action as the counsellors and coadjutors of the President. Politicians cannot fail to observe that General Jackson, one of the most popular of our Presidents. overcame the trials and embarrassments which unexpectedly beset him on his entrance into the Presidency, by his firmness and decision-in which course he was sustained by the people; while some other of our Presidents lost the public confidence by a timid and wavering

course of policy. RETURN OF THE ABOLITIONISTS .- The general feeling of pleasure with which the approach of anniversary week is received by a large portion of the community, will be considerably alloyed by the information that the abolitionists have, after two years forced absence from our city, been enabled to procure a place in which to celebrate their anniversaries. We hoped that we had seen the last of them. and were congratulating ourselves on the peace which the city enjoyed during the past two years, when they turn up again, as rampant, as seditious, and as fanatical as ever. This time they have secured the Chinese Assembly Rooms, having been refused every other respectable place of meeting

Talk on 'Change.

There was no movement of special importance in trade yesterday. Cotton was dull, with sales of six hundred bales. State flour ranged from \$4 44 to \$4 50, with most sales at the latter price. The holders of nutmegs de-

nanded 110c. for best quality.

It was said that the sums of public money which had been loaned by the authority of the late Secretary of the Treasury, had amounted to about one million of dollars, at five per cent interest. \$500,000 of this sum had been to the President of a Bank, and \$500,000 to a broker. The first sum had been refunded. A merchant wished to know who had received the interest on this money; who held it, or into whose hands had it fallen? It was supposed that the sum allotted to the broker was held by him for an average period of three months. The interest on half a million for that period would, at seven per cent, amount to \$35,000. If the other sum had been ept for the same period, the interest would have been \$70,000; or, if only one month, the total would have been the parties referred to should receive the loans or trans-

A gentleman, in speaking of the city prison, (known as the Tombs), considered the location every way bad. The site was too low. The building, also, was too small, ill-ventilated, and badly constructed. It was suggested that its location should be moved to the margin of the river, on one side of the town or the other, where clean-liness and ventilation could be better secured. The prewas suggested, among others, as a suitable place ; and to let this institution go to the open suburbs or neigh-

oring country.

The United States Consular system was alluded to and condemned. There was great folly in allowing consuls to realize swift fortunes during single Presidential terms, at such places as Havana, Panama, and some other points, while at places of less note, but of much interest to mer chapts, the fees were too insignificant to secure the serrices of qualified persons to fill them. Indeed, it was a disgrace to the government that a large number of our ments, the fees not being sufficient to induce Americans to accept them. What wisdom was there in allowing some consuls to receive larger sums than were paid any other officer of the government, while those in many inferior stations were left to starve? The true s to place the consuls at the rich points on fixed salaries, and to distribute their surplus fees in the way of

HOTEL FRANCAIS-ESPAGNOL, BROOME STREET .- On the evening of Saturday, the 16th of April, 1853, a numerous ssemblage of the friends and boarders of Madame Mondon, met within the walls of her beautiful, comfortable and commodious new establishment, situated at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, known as No. 415 Broome street, and quite contigious to Broadway, the common centre of the city of New York, to celebrate the occasion of its opening to the patronage of her freinds, from all parts of the world. On this occasion, many ancient and warm friends of Madame Mondon met to inaugurate her transition to her new hotel, and to wish her prosperity in the continuance of her exertions to provide for the comfort of her Franco Spanish and Central American friends, in their temporary visit to, or permanent residence in, the great metropolis of the Union. The warmth of feeling manifested augured well for the hospitality hitherto exercised by Mad Mondon towards her friends. The occasion was warmly welcomed by a host of those who have so often been the recipients of her kindness, who, by their presence, and the warm wishes expressed for her welfare, testified the extent of the obligation which they individually owed to Madame Mondon, as well for the courtesies of hotel life, as for the kind feelings that had actuated her in her intercourse with them. The idea of a place in which, though far from their native land, they could turn for sympathy, for rest, and for real comfort, seemed to be uppermost i the minds of all those present, and they expressed the feeling that Madame Mondon had united the qualities of hostess and friend, in the highest degree.

We commend Madame Mondon to our numerous friends and we have no doubt that their residence with her will be pleasant and agreeable. The house has been built by Lambert Suydam, Esq , expressly for Mad. Mondon, and has been provided throughout with all the modern im-

THE THEATRES.—The respective places of amusement in this city were all largely patronized during the past week. Forrest, at the Broadway, is drawing immense audiences, and on Wednesday evening next the theatre will be bril iantly illuminated, it being the fiftieth night of his engagement. Burton's and Wallack's theatres are in a very successful career—their selections are good and the artists are all capital in their various departments of the drama. The Bowery Theatre was never more prosperous than at present, and the National is doing a very profitab'e business. The Museum and the St. Charles are likewise successful. Christy's Opera House seems to have little variation, as it is every night filled, and Wood's Minstrels are realizing—what industry and perseverance deserve—the most profitable results. Banvard, Robert Heller, and John Owens are also doing well. The Bowery Circus opens to-morrow evening with Madigan and Stone's equestrian company. For the particulars of theatri cal and other entertainmen's, we refer our readers to the

THE HIPPODROME.—This splendid establishment is now complete in all its departments. Franconi's troupe have been constantly practising during the week, preparatory to a full dress rehearsal and brilliant soirée to come off on Friday night next, to which the members of the press have been formally invited. We are happy to learn that M. Fraucchi did not lose any of his valuable properties by the week of the Sea Duck on Long Branch. The valuable ' car of flowers," which was on board, was raved with the greatest dimculty, and will be put in repair in time for the opening night. The members of the troupe are all in excellent health, and declare their determination of making a great hit in America.

Marine Affairs.

Departure of the Washington.—The U. S M. steam-ship Washington, Captain Fitch, left her dock at three

clock yesterday afternoon, for Bremen via Cower, with 110 passengers and \$60,000 in specie.

THE STRANSING SOUTHERNER, Capt. Foster, arrived yes day morning, in 58 hours from Charleston, bringing as poters in advance of the mail.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the their eloquent and distinguished countryman. At his appearance the large crowd burst into uns

applause, which the orator subdued, in order not to dis-turb the religious service which was going on in the room above.

Father Gavanzi, after having read the XV. chapter of St. Paul to the Romans, said that before there were Poyes in Rome the Apostle said of those citizens:—"I am aware that they are full of goodness, of gratefulness, and love for each other." And if such were our forefathers, added the Padre, I cannot conceive why the Romans of our century shall not be as wise, as virtuous and religious, as those mentioned by St. Paul; but to be such, my brethren, we must put an end to popedom and papacy. With these two powers there will never be hope of salvation for Italy, and our duty to God is to work for the total destruction of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope. During his apostolate, St. Paul sought to convince pagans and infidels of the truth of his mission; he corroborated his arguments by performing miracles.

The Pope claims this right of performing miracles by the church, even at the present time, as if the Italians should want miracles to make them Christians and believers of the Gospel. After having said the Common Prayer, "Our Father who art in heaven," Father Gavazzi read the record chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, and said:-"My brethren, by this prophetic John and by other apostles, I think that we must not recognise the Pontiff of Rome, nor believe in his doctrine The man who raises himself above all is the Pope-this same personage is called by Bellarmino, a Jesuit theolo gian, the Vicar of Christ; and according to Cardinal Isarbella, another Jesuit writer, the Pope is above God, as he can do good and evil, viz.; act supra jus et contra jus; and this is the adversary of Christ, of which St. Paul speaks in his prophecies. Every word of the Apostle is verified, wherein he speaks of the man who shall come among us, not as ignorant or poor, but with learning and power, with false doctrines, and with miracles, as we see them performed by our modern saints, while they were living and after dead, as nobody can be styled even a beato till he has performed some miracle. This is what the Church of Rome says. But racles, and of the canonization of saints in Rome, and shall prove that they are miracles of lies and impostures, and any man of a good sound philosophical mind will find these inventions of papacy to be complete absurdities. When St. Paul says there will be people who shall pretend to perform miracles, and others blind enough to believe in the assertions of these magicians

shall pretend to perform miracles, and others blind enough to believe in the assertions of these magicians, the Apostle alludes to the Pope and papists. My Italian bre hren, you have heard, perhaps, persons speaking against my lectures; but what I have said I am ready to prove with arguments, and let them confute me. I have a full belief that among my countrymen in this city very few are those who yet rely on the doctrines of Rome for their salvation; and still fewer are those Italians who do not come to hear my reasoning for fear of an eternal damnation. These Italians can be enumerated, and are known to have been bought by the Jesuits, or by the kind protection of an Archbishop. But God will not give efficacy to the lies of my adversaries, either political or religious; with time and meditation of the Bible they shall remain no longer in error, except by ignorance or for a material object. We should thank God for being Italians, and we shall be, as we have been, the first people on earth, and we shall attain this vital epoch when we shall be united, and fight for our conscience, and for the independence of Italy. The Italians possess all to constitute them a great people. To the calmness of the Germans we unite the vivacity of the French; to the impetuosity of the Spaniards we unite the French; to the impetuosity of the Spaniards we unite the French; to the impetuosity of two for from other nations, but even material aid, because we shall be powerful, and shine as bright stars to enlighten other people. But to conquer our independence we must have a religious sentiment—to trust in no power but in the merciful assistance of God. We must be the instruments of our own emancipation; and this aim will never be attained by us along as we work in a mere political field, leaving aside the most important—the religious independence of our country. Remember, my countrymen, that our duty as Italians is to fight the last and hardest battle, and this was of extermination must be firstly directed against the adversary of al country. Remember, my countrymen, that our duty as Italians is to fight the last and hardest battle, and this war of extermination must be firstly directed against the adversary of all liberties, viz. Pope and Papacy. I shall respect the memory of Gioberti, because he is no more, and (for adversaries we may have been) I shall never disturb the silence of his grave, but I shall not pardon him—although he wrote in good faith at that time—for having unjustly assailed Macchiavelli and Larpi as slaves of republics, calling the first a Pagan and the second a heretic. This was a great error of Gioberti, because both Macchiavelli and Larpi were justified in their opinions and writings—the one spoke to the coming generations, as an historian, and the other as a freeminded theologian. I shall slways preach to my countrymen to work for our independence; this idea I shall always inculeate in their minds. It is foolish for us to speak at present of forms of government, of republicanism, of recedom, before we are a nation, or while we have in Italy French and Austrian armies. To speak of creating a republic in Italy at the present time, and before having achieved our total emancipation, is ridiculous. But when we shall be frea, we shall gather on one public square, and by vote, or in assemblies, decide the form of government which shall be most adapted to the country. The people will not battle for the King, or for its chief magistrate, the Pope of Rome, or the Bourbon of Naples, or the intolerant Duke of Tuscany. Look at the virtuous people of the war of Independence of the United States. They fought for their emancipation, and the question of the form of government was brought up after the enemy had been expelled. When we shall he free the later of the shall share and the question of the form of government was brought up after the enemy had been expelled. When we shall he free the later of the little of the later of the little of the later of the later of the later. States. They fought for their emancipation, and the question of the form of government was brought up after the enemy had been expelled. When we shall have planted our tri-colored flag on the Bisonnio and on the Cosian Alps, Austrians and French shall not cross any more those barriers of nature which divide us from our enemies. Gireat applause.) I repeat it again, to speak of our form of liberty is a tyranny; it shall not be from political and sectarian committees of New York, London, Paris, or Constantineple that the Italian people shall receive distation. The people will answer these poetical demagogues, we know ye not. Who are ye that you assume the right to speak in the name of twenty-six millions of souls, and impose upon us a form of government? You are as tyrannical as the royal butcher who rues in Naples." I say it freely, added Father Gavazzi, the man who will impose on me either a monarchy, or a constitutional government, or a republic, I shall call a despot. So then, let us unite and fight first for the independence of Italy, and afterwards we will speak of forms of government. The clergy in Italy is a foreign power, as it is a caste apart—a separate class—having nothing in communion with the psople. The Catholic clergy is the same in all countries. In Piedmont the bishops conspired against all civil and religious libertues; in Egigum they waged bostilities against the public schools, (as in the United States at the present time); in France, after having favored in appearance the republic, they, twice advised the people to vote for Naso-tean ill. because he fattered the priests; he converted in bothing in communion with the people. The Catholic clergy is the same in all countries. In Fledmont the inbishops conspired against all civil and religious liberties; in Bejügium they waged hostilities against the public reschools, (as in the United States at the present time); in France, after baving flavred in appearance the rene public, they, twice advised the people to vote for Napoleon ill, because he flattered the priests; he converted to the for them the Fantheon of France into a blgot's church; but after the coronation shall be over, we shall see that Jonia Napoleon is the most impious and incredulous man. It is true that the Archibishop of Paris and to him or his wife, that, their conscience being as pure as that of an angel, they were permitted to take communion without undergoing the corressony of the confedence in re-establish—Linkin Mapheton has served the factor of the clerk of the streets of Paris. Linkin Mapheton has served the factor of the clerk of the streets of Paris. The street of the papel canons. Here the priests have undermined the law papel canons. Here the priests have undermined the papel canons. Here the priests have the priests have the papel canons. Here the priests have the pri

of Italy, but only of the Roman States. (Great Anisation.)

"But, Holy Father, the Italians admire your reform, and you must obtain the same for all."

"Gavasai," replied Pius IX., "heware, in your preaching, to speak of Italy."

Before I left for Lombardy I went to see the Pontif once more, to obtain his blessing, and he inquired from mewhere I was going.

"To Bologna, Holy Father."

"And thence," added the Pope, "where shall you go?"

"To Ferrara; and from this city shall cross the river Po."

"You shall not," vehemently replied Plus IX.
"I shall," I answered, "in order to reconquer for holiness the State of Polinese, which was taken from the dominions of the Papal See at the Congre Vienna."

"You shell not," wehemently replied Plus IX.
"I shell," I answered, "in order to reconquer for your holiness the State of Polinese, which was taken away from the dominions of the Papal See at the Congress of Vienna."

The Pope appeared more easy, but ordered me not tosay nor do anything in the name of Italy. I challenge Plus IX. to deny my assertion. I shall sond him my deposition under oath, and shall say, "Swear on the gospel, traitor of Italy, that even at the time of your popularity-you were not opposed to the emancipation of our fatherland!" (Applause) In fact, what have the Popes done for us? I shall answer Tommasseo, whom I respect for his patriotic principles, who says that they saved Rome from the barbarians—but they were bishops at that epoch, and not popes. Have they not encouraged Austrians and French to rob Italy? They protected the people agains: the feutal Saxous—but who created these littiyrants? The Popes, in order to oppose the pretentions of the Emperor. In one word, Popes, as kings and bishops, have always been tyrants. The oppression of the French in Italy brought the terrible vengoance of the Stellian Venpers, and although as a Christian, I cannot approve such butchery, yet that people had no other means to overthrow French despotism. Yet a Pope excommunicated the Stellians, and those brave islanders were obliged to submit themselves once more to the tyrannical yoke. The couspiracies for the welfare of a people must be made at once, not by posts or women, or preparing them long before the time of action, to give time to the enemy to discover your plots; but I thank God that we are no more in the age of conspiracies, but can act openly, without disguise and without demagozaes. In the wars of Genoa against Pias, we always flud the mischievous hand and influence of the Pope. Florence, a four shifting republic, was sold as an appanage to a bastard, of a Pope, the son of the Vient Amarda, of Preps. do a fare of the through the proper of th

CONFLICT RETWEEN THE POLICE AND SOME ROWDIRS.
On Friday evening a desperate conflict took place between the police of the Ninth ward and several rowdies, in which knives, clubs, &c., were freely used, and the policemen received very serious injury. It appears that James Dunn, Thomas Dunn, James McCauly, and others, entered the premises of William Vrooman, of 407 West street, and assaulted the proprietor and other inmates of the house. The police were sent for to quell the disturtance, and officers Bennett, Parker, Springer, Hanffin, Sanger, and Tayloa, hastened to the scene of cisturbance. On the arrival of the police were sent for the house, and officers Bennett, Parker, Springer, Hanffin, Sanger, and Tayloa, hastened to the scene of cisturbance. On the arrival of the police a desperate conflict took place. Knives were used on the part of the assailants, and clubs on the part of the police. The police men ultimately, after a hard struggle, succeeded in driving the assailants to the premises No. 693 Washing on street, where the officers took into custody James and Thomas Dunn, and McCauly, who are alleged to be the principals in the affagy. The three persons were conveyed to the station house, covered with blood—the effects of the station house, covered with blood—the effects of the station and well as the prisoners, who used their knives very freely. Sergeant Pell and officers Sanger and Hanifin were all three severely beaten. Several editions who assisted the officers, received some very rough treatment. The accused parties

Pell and officers Sanger and Hanifin were all three severely beaten. Several citizens who assisted the officers, received some very rough treatment. The accused parties were conveyed before Justice McGrath, who held them to bail, to answer at court for trial.

Charge of Grand Larceny.—Yesterday, officer Curley of the Sixth ward police, arrested four men, named Patrick Dougherty, Thomas Murphy, David Roster, and John Ryan, charged with stealing a carpet bag from on board-the packet ship Rialto, from Liverpool, containing four-ten pound Bank of England notes, valued at \$200; also some shirts, and a portable writing desk, valued at \$7, in all \$207, the property of Thomas Curley—the bank notes were in the writing desk. On the arrest of Roster, he acknewledged having the desk at his dwelling house, No. 62 Cherry street. The desk was recovered, but the money had been extracted therefrom. Ros or further stated, that he bought the said desk from the other three-prisoners. Under the above facts, Justice Bogart committed the accused parties to prison for trial.

Jersey City News.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a reow, in which were two Jersey City boys, struck the shad poles between Hoboken and the first named place, and was captized. The ferry boat John Fitch sent a beat to their as-istance, but one of them, named Crammer, drowned before they were reached. The one saved being without clothes, a subscription was taken up on board the boat for his relief.

Charge of Murder on the High Seas.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before J. W. Nelson. Esq.

AFRIL 25.—The United States w. Michael Reardonaccused, who was charged with killing Henry Miller
French cock, on board the ship American Congress,
this day, after the examination of a few witnesses fo
defence, committed by his Honor, for trial.

Letters for Havana, per Steamer Black Warrior, will be received at the Exchange Reading Room until bair past 11 o'clock Monday, April 25th. N. B.—Letters for the above steamer must be mailed at the above office, as the United States Post Office cannot forward them.

Hippodrome—Notice.—The first Fail Dress reheared of the Hippodrome Troups will take place on Friday evening, April 29, for the exclusive privilege of members of the press, to whom written invitations for the vasion will be sent, which they are requested to present at the dor.

The first public entertainment will be given on Monday evening, May 2.

H. FRANCONI.

Notice.—After first of May we will close our store at three o'clock P. M., on Saturdays.

JNO. HIGGINS & CO., 46 Broad street.

Great Sale of Morrisania Property at Auc-

The Particular Attention of the Readers Ned Buntline's Great Novel .- "The Victim

of the Lottery and Policy Dealers." published in the Em-pire City, is creating tremendous excitement around town. The clariseters are all drawn from real life. Office, 21 Aan tirect. Terms, four cents per copy to city subscribers, and it a year, in advance, by mail. 6. P. BROWN, Publisher.

DRAKE'S spring styles of hats. He has also a large assortment of children's fancy straw goeds, which he can soil as low as can be found in this city, at No. 9 Sowey. Thomas Armstrong, salesman; R. J. Tiffany, foreman.

Beebe & Co., fashionable Hatters, 156 Bro

toring sacks, spring freeks, spring vests, spring pants, in the forgest and most beautiful variety of goods, selected from our choicest spring importations. D. & J. DEVLIN, Nos. 33 and 55 John street, corner Nassau.

Blenk House, a Sult in Chancery.—But you don't chance a wry suit if you patronize H. L. FOSTER, wholesale and retail clothier, 27 Cortlands street, New York, who makes up the heat materials in the newest fashions, at moderate prices. Give him a call.

Spring Mantilas—Notice,—G. Broile takes pleasure in informing the ladies of New York and the public in general, that he has in active preparation a number of cupavings, illustrating the various styles of mantillas, talmas, berthes, polkies, and robe de chambres, of the present in-blon, which will in a few days be ready for distribution. He has entered into arrangements to have these prevailing modes published in their seasons, in the leading periodically ofthe Elted States. Two excess of lace and applies work mantiles and scarfe, per steamship Arabia, will be ready for harpestion, on Monday, the 2d of May.

G. BRODIE, 51 Canal street.